

(c) the number of teachers belonging to other communities whose stay in Raichur proper is more than 10 years;

(d) the number of schools in Raichur Taluka without Primary School buildings and measures taken to provide buildings for these schools;

(e) the number of posts of Primary School teachers which are still vacant in Raichur Taluka and when they are likely to be filled?

SRI B SUBBAYYA SHETTY (Minister for Education.)—

(a)	No. of SC/ST teachers	Their stay (in years)
	2	1-0-0
	3	8-0-0
	1	7-0-0
	1	6-0-0
	6	3-0-0
	4	2-0-0
	35	1-0-0

52

(b) 27

(c) 67

(d) 66. The T.D.B. and the Municipality are being persuaded to construct buildings.

(e) 31. The recruitment of teachers being done by the District Level Recruitment Committee.

10-00 A.M.

Calling Attention to matters of urgent Public Importance.

(i) re: Strike by the employees of the Agriculture College Dharwar.

ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾವುರಾವ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ (ಧಾರವಾಡ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷರೇ, ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನಾಟ್ಟು ಆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆಗ ಬೇಕಿಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನಂತರ ಆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜೀವ್ ಗಾಂಧಿ ದರು. ನಾನು ಗಮನ ಸೇಳಿಯುವ ಸಾಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜೀವ್ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜೀವ್ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೇಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI K. H. RANGANATH (Minister for Agriculture and Parliamentary Affairs).—

Sir, I wish to make the following statement.—

The genesis of the trouble regarding the association of the Teachers of the University of Agricultural Sciences can be traced to the Memorandum submitted to me on 9th October 1978. There were 12 demands mentioned in the Memorandum. For information of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I mention them below:

- (a) UGC pay scales to be implemented from 1/1/73 instead of from 1-1-77 as has now been done.
- (b) The cadres of Instructors /Research Assistants/Extention Guides should be abolished
- (c) Teachers should be deputed for higher courses on a full time basis as is done in other Universities.
- (d) Lecturers and Readers who have put in 10 years of continuous service in the same cadre should be promoted as Readers and Professors respectively without any screening and automatically.
- (e) Teachers who were in Government service before joining the University and who have retired should be given pension. Similarly, gratuity should be paid on completion of 55 years of age even though the concerned teacher will continue in service until attaining 60 years of age.
- (f) All the vacant posts should be filled up immediately.
- (g) Charge allowance should be paid to teachers when they are placed in additional charge of other posts besides their own for more than six months.
- (h) A part of the D.A. should be considered as additional basic pay for the purpose of availing HRA, CCA, GPF and pension benefits.
- (i) The University should recover the House Building/Vehicle Purchase advance as stipulated in KCSRs.
- (j) Teachers should be given membership in the Academic Council.
- (k) Teachers should be given representation on the Board of Regents.
- (l) Teachers should be given representation on some of the important committees such as the Quarter Allotment Committee, the House Building Advance Committee, the House Purchase Advance Committee, and the Vehicle Purchase Advance Committee.

Simultaneously, similar representations were presented to the Chief Minister and to the Governor. Immediately on receiving this Memorandum, I had the demands examined in some detail. However, it was then not possible for me to take immediate decisions because some of the demands involve very heavy financial implications as also repercussions on the conditions in other Universities. Also, it was necessary for me to obtain the comments of the authorities of the University of Agricultural Sciences and also the Governor who is the Chancellor of the University.

On 20th November 1978, the Registrar of the University informed Government that the Teachers' Association had started non-violent agitation to press for the early settlement of their demands. Thus, the teachers decided to take to agitational methods inspite of the fact that they were fully aware that the Government was seized of the matter. I would like to inform the Hon'ble members that it was not possible to take even tentative decisions at that stage as the view of the University authorities on these demands were communicated to Government only on 15th November 1978. I am sure the Hon'ble members would agree with me that Government could not take action on an important issue like this without ascertaining the views of the University.

On 28th November 1978, the Registrar of the University informed the Government that the Teachers' Association had, after discussions with the Vice Chancellor and the Heads of Departments, decided to call off the agitation with a proviso that the teachers would resort to an indefinite strike from 26th of December 1978 in the event of their grievances not being solved to their satisfaction by that date. Even at that stage, the belligerent attitude of the teachers who admittedly constitute a privileged class in the Society was surprising. None the less, Government in its magnanimity decided not to make an issue of this and had chosen to examine each of these demands on its merits. As quite a number of these demands involved matters of principle and policy, it was not possible to come to definite conclusions straightaway. As threatened, a majority of the teachers struck work on 26th December 1978; some of them went even to the extent of obstructing other teachers who were not interested in taking part in the strike and who were trying to attend to their normal work. The crux of the matter was that some of the demands were untenable and some of them required minute examination as not only did they involve heavy financial implications but they also had repercussions elsewhere. On 8th January 1979, I convened a meeting in my chambers to which the representatives of the Teachers' Association were invited. In that meeting, I accepted quite a good number of their

demands and the representatives of the Association had then assured me that they would not take any precipitate action. I instructed the University authorities to take immediate action to fill up all the vacant posts and to sanction charge allowance to such of those members of the staff who would hold additional charge of other posts for periods exceeding 6 months. Instructions were also issued to the University to streamline the procedures for sanctioning House Building and Vehicle purchase advances. I also requested the University authorities to take decisions regarding providing promotional opportunities to the staff. Deputation of teachers for higher studies in a systematic and planned way was also agreed to in principle. Some of these decisions have already been given effect to; some of the others are in the process of being implemented.

However, a final decision on 4 demands could not be taken straightforwardly. These are: (i) Whether UGC pay scales should be given effect to from 1/1/73, (ii) whether promotions to higher posts should be made automatic, (iii) whether posts of Instructors and Research Assistants should be abolished and (iv) whether a part of D.A. should be merged with the basic pay for purposes of computing HRA, CCA and purposes of other benefits.

As the Hon'ble members would see, these demands raise larger questions involving not only the finances but also matters of principle and there could be no question of accepting them without a proper examination and without due regard to the finances of the State as well as repercussions on conditions in other Universities and in the State Government.

On 6th February 1979, the Teachers' Association again gave notice that if the pending demands were not accepted forthwith, they would go on strike from 20th February 1979. Immediately thereafter, I personally requested the Teachers' Association to desist from taking recourse to agitation particularly when Government had agreed to examine the pending demands with an open mind. After all, a majority of the demands such as sanction of charge allowance, filling up of vacant Posts, deputation to higher studies etc. had been accepted and the University authorities had been asked to implement them without further delay. I had also accepted in principle the demands concerning representation of teachers on the Academic Council and on the Board of Regents. However, implementation of these decisions would necessitate amendments to the University of Agricultural Sciences Act and this would take time.

In utter disregard of my personal appeal, the teachers chose to go on strike from 26th February 1979. To add insult to injury, they boy-

cotted the Annual Convocation and even chose to wave black flags when the Chancellor and myself arrived at the convocation. At a time when examinations were coming nearer and when the student community was anxious to avail itself of the assistance and guidance of the teachers, they struck work without any thought of the consequences of such action. I was grieved beyond measure at the unethical attitude of the teachers which is against their code of professional conduct. In the light of my personal assurances and appeals, if the teachers had decided to wait for some more time before they took to such drastic action, heavens would not have fallen particularly when they belonged to a comparatively better off segment of society and their standards of education and life are immensely superior to those of the common man. I was also extremely upset at the poor example that was set by these recalcitrant teachers to their students and to their colleagues elsewhere.

However, I have still kept an open mind on these issues and I am prepared to examine them dispassionately and without any pre-conceived bias or prejudice. I will take decisions which would be in the best interests of the teachers provided they are not against the larger interests of the Society. At the risk of repetition, I would like to say once again that all the demands of the teachers which are under consideration involve heavy financial implications and possible repercussions not only on other Universities but also on the establishment of the State Government whose numbers are far larger than those employed by the Universities. To quote only a single example, if the demand that the UGC pay scales should be given effect to from 1st January 1973 is accepted, in respect of the University of Agricultural Sciences alone, the extra expenditure would be of the order of Rs. 20 lakhs ; merger of D. A. with basic pay would mean an additional expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs. If the other three Universities are also to be given similar benefits, the financial implications would be enormous. In these circumstances, a decision on such demands can be taken only after a detailed examination of the whole issue in a comprehensive manner. All these matters are being looked into by the Government with a completely open mind and decisions will be taken without any hidden or open prejudice. Instructions have been given to the University authorities that all such assurances as have been given should be implemented immediately and without delay so that the credibility of the Government and the University authorities is fully established.

Even the Governor who is the Chancellor of the University of Agricultural Sciences has given thought to these demands and he has

written to me about them. I am examining the matter keeping also the Governor's views in mind.

The representatives of the Teachers' Association have been informed of all these developments. They were personally requested by me not to take recourse to such an action as would bring a bad name to them. But so far the teachers have ignored all these appeals and have in utter disregard of the interests of the institution, the students and the Society, chosen the path of holding the authorities to ransom. I have been given to understand that they have now called off the strike with a condition that some time soon they will again resort to the same agitational methods of ventilating their grievances.

I am sure the Hon'ble members would agree with me that the entire blame for whatever has happened rests with the teachers' association and viewed dispassionately, such action requires condemnation.

ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾರವೂರ್ದಾ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡಿ—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸಚಿವರು ವಿವರವಾದ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೆಯಿಂದನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ವರು ಕೆಲವು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬದ್ದಿರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೆರಿದ ಮಂಸ್ಯನಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾಂ.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ವೇತನ ತೇಣ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಿಲ್ಲದು ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿನ್ನು ಕಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವಾಗ ನಿಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಳಿದೆನ್ನು ಪ್ರದಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕವೆಂದರೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರಿತಿ ಗೌರವ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಪ್ರಕ್ಕಿಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯಾಂದ ದಿನೀರನೆ ಚೆಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾಂದ ಮಾಂದಸಿದಾಗ, ಅವರ ಕುಂದು ಕೊಳಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾರಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆಳವಳಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಅವೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅವರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗ್ರಹಿತಾಚಳಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತೀವ್ರಾನಿ ತೀವ್ರಾನಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಮಾಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಅಂತಹ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಡೆಯಾವಿಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವ್ಯಾಂದದರಿಂದ ಕಾಳಿದ ಅಂತಹ ಬರ್ಬಾಳಿಗಳು ಎಂಬುದಿನೀರಿದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕ ಮಾತ್ರಕ ತೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕೂಡು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕ ಮಾತ್ರಕ ನಡೆದಿಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮಾಂದ ವಿಷಯ ಕಾಲ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಅವರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆರಿದ ಮಾನ್ಯನಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರ ಚೆಳವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ, ತಪ್ಪೇ ನಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಾಯಾಸೋ ಎಣ್ಣು ಪಡನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರಿತಿಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿರಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿರಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದುಹಿಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಖಂಡನೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಖಂಡನೆಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾರಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದಂದರಿಂದ ಯಾಂ.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಯಂವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬನಂ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಿರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಸ್ವಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು.

Shri S. R. BOMMAI.—From the statement it appears that the teachers have made certain demands. I would like to know from the Minister when these demands were made by the Association; and secondly whether U.G.C. scales of pay are given to these teachers?

To my knowledge, UGC scales are given in other Universities of Agriculture. Since what date other Universities have implemented the UGC scales to their teachers ; and what is the opinion of the University of Agricultural Sciences so far as the demands of the teachers are concerned ; whether it has recommended for the acceptance of the Government ? Lastly, whether the UGC have been given to the Agricultural University teachers already ?

SRI K. H. RANGANTH:—U.G.C. recommendations were made sometime in 1974-75 and the Government took a decision in 1977, From 1st January 1977 U.G.C scales were given effect to. Before answering other questions, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the pay scales of teachers.

1. An instructor is started with a pay of 660p.m. with other allowances and the total salary comes to about Rs. 800 p.m.
2. Lecturers scale of pay is Rs. 900-1750 plus other allowances which comes to 1100-1200.
3. Associate Professors : 1300-1900 plus other allowances which comes to 1450-1550.
4. Professors : 1500 plus other allowances.

These salaries cannot be called as low. As regards the other question asking whether it has been implemented in other Universities or not; my information is that other Universities have not implemented. In addition to other aspects the basic salary has got other wider implications. It also got certain implications on the other sector v.z. Government servants.

That is why on these four questions we are going to consider and a decision will be taken. But the question of giving effect to from 1st January 1973 does not arise at all. The leader of the opposition has asked whether it has been implemented in over Universities, which I will have to enquire into. Because, I have not done anything behind the back. I had discussed with them in my chambers and even now also I am inviting them to discuss. The salary they are getting is not a small salary. But the time they chose to resort to this method was not the proper time. They started it when the first semester is about to commence, when I required nearly about 500 graduates in May or June. Those students who would have taken examination were prevented from taking the examination. I would request whether this House would appreciate this action on the part of the Teachers' Association. During the Convocation, I requested the members of the Association to forget these things for the moment and allow some time. 'Can I not request you to wait for three months' ? They were not

prepared to even make this much of sacrifice. When this is the attitude of the teachers, Sir, I think I have not done anything wrong. If I am permitted to quote from the President's Address of 25th January, he has said: "In the welter of demands and agitation by the urban pressure groups for an ever-increasing share in the national cake, the needs of the poor farmer, the real producer of wealth in our country are apt to be overlooked." ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮಾರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರ್ಥಿ ಇದೆ. ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಚೆಕುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಒಷ್ಟಿಪ್ಪಿರ್ಲಾ ? ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿರಲ್ತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಂದ ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರುವಿರಿಸಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ವ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೋಧನೆ ಆಪ್ ಏಜನ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾನ್ವಿಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಕ್ಷ್ಯು ಅವೆಂಡ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ದರಗಳ ಕೂಡ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವವರು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಚೆಕುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆನ್ನು ವ, ಏನು ಒಂದು ಧೋಷಿತರಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸಮಾಜದ ಹಿತದ್ವಿಷಿಯಾದ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಿತದ್ವಿಷಿಯಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೃಢವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನ್ನ ವ್ಯೇಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ವ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನನ್ನ ವ್ಯೇಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ವಯಾದ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೋಮಾರ್ಯಾಯಿ.—ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ವ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೋಮಾರ್ಯಾಯಿ.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನವಿರುವುದುವಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಉಪಾಧಾರ್ಯರಂಗಳು ಚೆಕುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಬಲ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವರು ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೋಕರರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಯಾವರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಂತಹ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ನಗೆನ್ನು ಜುಂಗಿ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕೇ ? ಈ ತಿಂಗಳು ಅಧಿವಾಧಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ತೀವ್ರಾನಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಚ್ಛಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ನೋಕರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲಪ್ಪಿ ಭಾವನೆಯಾದಂತಹ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನೋಕರರು ಇಂಥ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂತಹುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್.—ಸಾಮಿ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಂಟಿವಂತಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾನ್ಸೆಲರ್ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬೇರೆಬಿಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದೀರೆ. ಬಹುಂಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದೀರೆ. ತಾನೆನ ಸಭೆ ಪುರಾಂಭವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನಂತೆ ವೈಫಾ ಚಾನ್ಸೆಲರ್ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಪರಿವಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಕಟ್ಟಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅತಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತ್ತಯಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಂಪುರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಂಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ದನ್ನಿಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳು ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಚಾನ್ಸೆಲರ್ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ವ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾವುರಾವ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡಿ.—ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರ ಸ್ಕೇಲನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ನಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಂತ್ತಿರ್ಲಾ ? ರನೇ ಅಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್.—ನಾನ್ಯಾಮಿ, ಕಂಗಾಗಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಉನ್ನೇ ಇನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಬಂದು. ಅದೇ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನವಂಬರ್ ದಿನೆಂಬರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಬೇರ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರ್ ನಿಲಯಗಳವರು ಯಾಂಜಿ. ಹೇತನ ಕೂಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಣಕಾಮನ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶಕ್ತಿರ ತೀವ್ರಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ii) *re : law and order situation at huttavanahalli and Anagod is mayakonda constituency*

SMT. C. NAGAMMA KESHAVAMURTHY (Mayakonda).—I call the attention of the Chief Minister to the Law and Order situation at Hutchavanahalli and Anagodu villages in Mayakonda Constituency.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).—Sir, I wish to make the following statement.

#### ANAGODU VILLAGE

There are two parties in Anagodu village. One party is headed by Ex-VP. Chairman Nanjundappa and the other party is headed by present Village Panehayat Chairman Ramachandrappa. Ramachandrappa and his followers are always aggressors and a number of rioting cases have been registered against them for stoning the Houses of Nanjundappa and his brother Onkarappa. Ramachandrappa is trying to create fear in the minds of villagers to have a hold on them.

The majority of Harijans including the Taluk Board Member Siddappa of Anagodu are supporting Sri Nanjundappa. Only a few Harijans are supporting Ramachandrappa. Cases and counter cases have been registered on both parties on a number of occasions.

Cases reported from Anagodu village are as under:—

(1) Davanagere Rural Police Station Cr. No. 151/78 u/s 143, 147, 149, 323 Indian Penal Code against Ramachandrappa and 21 others of Anagodu village. No Harijan is involved in this case. This case is pending trial.

(2) Davanagere Rural Police Station Crime No. 190/78 under section rioting against Marulasiddappa s/o Nanjundappa and 14 others of Auagodu village. No Harijan is involved. The case is pending trial.

(3) Davanagere Rural Police Station Crime No. 191/78 under section rioting against Doddalingappa and 37 others of Anagodu village. The case is pending trial.